



GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN SUDAN
OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF MISSION

H.E. Mr. Li Baodong
President of the UN Security Council
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations
350 East 35th Street
New York, NY 10016
USA

12 March 2011

Your Excellency,

On behalf of the Government of Southern Sudan, I wish urgently to draw the attention of the United Nations Security Council to the recent outbreaks of deadly violence in Upper Nile and Jonglei states, which my Government believes are being instigated and supported by the Government of Sudan in Khartoum.

We have evidence that the Government of Sudan has been creating, training, supplying and arming militia groups in Southern Sudan with the aim to destabilize and overthrow our government before we declare our country's independence in July, as determined by the January referendum. This plan is being overseen by the President of the Republic of Sudan Omar Hassan al-Bashir himself, and organized through his military intelligence services. We intend to brief the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Haile Menkerios, with this information immediately.

The violence unleashed by this plan to destabilize our country and derail the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) has enormous humanitarian and political consequences. Last night's attack on Malakal is just the latest in a series of deadly attacks by militia groups that are being financed, trained and supplied by the government in Khartoum. Last week, 62 people were killed in fighting just north of Malakal, involving the same group behind last night's violence. Furthermore, 50 people were killed in fighting that occurred in Malakal and other parts of Upper Nile in early February, when other Northern-backed militias refused to surrender their heavy weapons. Fighting in Jonglei state between the SPLA and another Northern-backed group left more than 20 people dead earlier this week.

As Your Excellency is well aware, there is a long history of militias in the South being backed by Northern military intelligence. This must cease immediately. We call on the UN Security Council to condemn these attacks and require that the government in Khartoum immediately desist



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from its actions, by withdrawing any and all material and political support for proxy forces which are attacking the South.

As we have indicated to the Security Council on numerous occasions, we remain firmly committed to the full implementation of the CPA. However, because of this recent escalation, the Government of Southern Sudan has no choice but to suspend its participation in discussions and negotiations with the Government of Sudan until they agree to end the provision of support to militias. Sensitive and complex negotiations over the terms of separation between our two countries, consistent with the requirements of the CPA, cannot continue while the North secretly organizes attacks against us. Since the future of the CPA is now at stake, we call on the Security Council to meet to take up this issue, investigate these allegations and take appropriate steps to stabilize the situation. The Government of Southern Sudan will return to the negotiating table with appropriate guarantees from the North that its support for militias will end.

Your Excellency, the Security Council has been instrumental in helping to maintain international attention on Sudan, and ensure full implementation of the CPA. Our goal remains a future of peace and stability in the Sudan, where all the peoples of North and South can live in harmony and prosperity.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ezekiel Lol Gatkuoth".

Ezekiel Lol Gatkuoth

Head of Mission

Government of Southern Sudan Mission to the United States and the United Nations





GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN SUDAN OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF MISSION

H.E. Mr. Néstor Osorio
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations
Permanent Mission of Colombia to the United Nations
140 East 57th Street, 5th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10022

25 April 2011

Your Excellency,

On behalf of the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS), I wish to convey to you and to the members of the Security Council my surprise and disappointment that my Government was not invited to address the Security Council open meeting held on 20 April 2011 to discuss the most recent Report of the Secretary-General on the Sudan (S/2011/239).

The Government of Southern Sudan recalls the recent practice of the Council to invite both parties to the CPA to open and some closed meetings of the Council on the situation in Sudan, and respectfully requests that this practice be reinstated and maintained going forward. As the implementation of the CPA enters its most critical phase, it is especially important for the Council to hear the views of both CPA parties to ensure that Council discussions are balanced and fully informed, and for the parties themselves to hear first-hand the views and concerns of Council members.

In response to some of the points raised in the Report of the Secretary-General, the Government of Southern Sudan remains completely committed to the full implementation of the CPA. Building a sustainable and lasting peace for all of the people of Sudan remains our top priority. We are sparing no effort to work in partnership with our brethren in the North to ensure that all outstanding issues are resolved prior to the end of the CPA Interim Period.

With regards to Abyei, GoSS welcomes the ongoing support of the AUHIP under the leadership of President Thabo Mbeki. GoSS looks forward to working closely with President Mbeki and will engage fully on the new proposal to be presented shortly to the parties. We maintain our view that the terms of the Abyei Protocol, as well as those of the Award of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, have very clearly set out the legal obligations of both CPA parties with respect to Abyei.



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I would also like to explain the process taking place in South Sudan to review the interim constitution for adoption as a transitional constitution. On 26 April 2011, a meeting of top leaders of all the political parties in South Sudan will review and endorse the draft constitution produced by the technical committee. This Political Parties Leadership Forum will include leaders of the parties that withdrew from the technical review exercise. After endorsement by the Forum, the document will be presented to the Council of Ministers for approval, and will then be forwarded to the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly for final endorsement. It is also planned that the citizens of South Sudan will contribute their ideas on the draft document during deliberations by the Legislative Assembly, currently scheduled for May 2011.

The Government of Southern Sudan shares the UN's concern about the increase in the number of violent incidents involving proxy militias in the South. As noted by the Secretariat during the 20 April Council meeting, GoSS will continue to work with UNMIS to ensure that it has the requisite access to all affected areas. As Your Excellency is aware, the Government of Southern Sudan briefed the Council in closed session on 21 March 2011, laying out in detail its views on the reasons for this upsurge in violence. We call on the Government of Sudan to reject a proxy strategy. As the representatives of the Government of Sudan have said, insecurity in the South is in neither party's interests.

The current security situation also underscores the need for North/South security arrangements to be fully incorporated into plans for the future UN presence in South Sudan, including importantly for Abyei. In this context, the Government of Southern Sudan looks forward to the Secretary-General's report on planning for a post-independence UN presence in South Sudan, and would welcome the opportunity to work closely with Council members on this issue.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ezekiel Lol Gatkuoth".

Ezekiel Lol Gatkuoth
Head of Mission

Government of Southern Sudan Mission to the United States and the United Nations





GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN SUDAN
MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED NATIONS

H.E. Pagan Amum Okiech

Minister for Peace and CPA Implementation

Government of Southern Sudan

Statement to the UN Security Council

New York, 21 March 2011

Mr. President, Your Excellencies,

Thank you for providing this opportunity for me to brief the Security Council, on behalf of the Government of Southern Sudan, at this critical juncture in the final stages of the implementation of the CPA. I would like to extend my thanks to you in particular, Mr. President, for calling this meeting, which is a demonstration of your country's continued commitment to ensure peace and stability across all of Sudan, both South and North.

On behalf of the Government of Southern Sudan, I would like to brief the Council today on the resurgence of violence in South Sudan. The Government of Southern Sudan has credible evidence, in the form of documents and other materials, some of which I presented publicly in Juba last week, that the National Congress Party and the Government of Sudan have been creating,

training, supplying and arming militia groups from Southern Sudan. Their aim is to destabilize the Government of Southern Sudan and possibly overthrow it before the declaration of independence on the 9th of July 2011, as determined by the January referendum results and in accordance with the CPA. The violence unleashed by this plan to derail the full and final implementation of the CPA has already had enormous humanitarian and political consequences, including significant loss of life.

As Council members are aware, this is not the first time that the Government in Khartoum has provided support to militia groups in the South. This was a standard practice during the war. Continuation of this policy after the successful conclusion of the referendum is not acceptable, and risks derailing efforts to achieve two viable states, living side by side in peace and mutual security. It is because of this escalation of violence, as part of a premeditated campaign to destabilize the South, that we took the step of suspending our participation in the post-referendum negotiations on March 12th. This was intended to expose the NCP's policy, to persuade the NCP to desist from pursuing a proxy war, and to focus efforts on negotiations to reach an agreement on all of the post-separation issues, which would be the basis for cooperative relations in all fields, including security and the pursuit of mutual economic interests.

We are here today in this meeting to ask the Security Council to help the parties sustain peace. We call on the Council to encourage the NCP to stop destabilizing the South, and to focus on negotiating in good faith to achieve two viable states, living side by side in peace and mutual security.

Thanks to the efforts of the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel, led by President Thabo Mbeki, President al-Bashir and President Kiir were able to meet and reach agreement this past Thursday 17th March to conduct a joint investigation on the destabilization of Southern Sudan. This gave the

Government of Southern Sudan the assurances it was seeking to allow us to re-start talks to implement the outstanding issues of Abyei and border demarcation, and reach agreement on the issues of oil, debts, security and currency. Nonetheless, we call on the Security Council to stay vigilant and follow the situation closely. While the parties have agreed to their own investigation, in the interests of peace and security it may be necessary for the Security Council to request UNMIS to conduct an independent investigation, and to report to the Council as soon as possible. If the Government of Sudan is found to be supporting the militias, the Council should require that it immediately cease providing support for such proxy groups operating in the South.

Council members will recall that in October 2010 President Salva Kiir granted an amnesty to all militia leaders in the context of his efforts to achieve reconciliation in the South. George Athor, SPLM-DC and other militias agreed to ceasefire deals with the SPLA earlier this year. It is unacceptable for the National Congress Party and the Government in Khartoum to derail this reconciliation process that we have initiated in Southern Sudan. We of course recognize that, consistent with our plans to establish a multi-party democracy, we must create political space in the South. At the same time, Council members would surely agree that we cannot allow spoilers to pursue political objectives through violence.

We also take very seriously our responsibility to protect civilians in Southern Sudan, and we deplore loss of civilian lives during the recent violence. We believe that the United Nations must also play its part here, in Abyei, Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity states, to monitor the security situation closely and provide reports to the Security Council in an accurate and timely fashion. This reporting must not only describe the facts but also examine who is truly behind and fomenting the violence. We are fully prepared to cooperate with the United Nations on access.

Abyei also remains a major concern for us. As Council members are aware, the security situation in Abyei deteriorated at the beginning of January. The parties reached agreement in Kadugli in mid-January to address the security situation, but these agreements were not fully implemented. The situation then deteriorated again in February. Elements of the Sudan Armed Forces are behind the violence in Abyei. While containing the security situation is necessary, only a long-term solution on the question of Abyei will provide us with the peace we seek.

Mr. President, there are no magic solutions in Abyei. The terms of the Abyei Protocol, as well as those of the Award of the Permanent Court of Arbitration tribunal, have very clearly set out the legal obligations of both parties to the CPA with respect to Abyei.

Compromises that move us away from the CPA and the Award of the Permanent Court of Arbitration tribunal are impossible and injurious to peace, as all the compromises have already been made throughout the processes of negotiation and arbitration. We see two possible outcomes: either the holding of a referendum for the Ngok Dinka to decide their future as either returning to the South or being part of the North, consistent with the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, or a transfer of Abyei - as defined by the PCA ruling - by Presidential decree to the South. As I have assured the Council before, the South is fully committed to respect and protect the grazing rights of the Misseriya and other nomads in Abyei and in Southern Sudan. These rights will be protected irrespective of the status of Abyei as determined by a referendum or a transfer.

We seek full implementation of the Abyei Protocol and the PCA Award. The NCP cannot be allowed to continue claiming that the rights of the Misseriya would not be protected if Abyei returns to the South. This is simply not true. The NCP must be required to reveal its true intent in obstructing the implementation of

the Abyei Protocol and the PCA Award. They must name the ransom for this hostage, so as to move forward.

Turning to the future, Council Members no doubt share my Government's concerns about the lack of concrete progress to date in the post-referendum negotiations. I confirm today that the Government of Southern Sudan and SPLM are desirous and ready for a comprehensive deal on all outstanding issues, and we will pursue this vigorously in order to reach an agreement prior to July 9th. We believe that such an agreement is possible.

It is now time to make decisions. The best way to proceed is to negotiate all issues as one single package, which brings together mutual security, Abyei, the five disputed areas on the border as well as general border demarcation, oil, debts and currency. The contours of a package are there. The Government of Southern Sudan is ready to work with the Government in Khartoum for the relief of its debts, and to provide financial assistance to Northern Sudan to allow it to achieve stability, provided that the Government in Khartoum is ready to cooperate with the South in the area of security, return of the Ngok people and their land to the South, demarcation of the borders as they stood on 1st January 1956, and the establishment of cooperative relations between the two states. This way both states can focus on the pursuit of mutual security, economic interest and viability.

Agreement on all of these issues is of course essential to securing long-term peace and stability throughout the region. This will be the most conducive environment for South Sudan when it becomes an independent state at the end of the Interim Period, in accordance with the democratically expressed will of our people in the referendum, and based on the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. We note in this context the Security Council's recent commitment to welcoming an independent South Sudan as a member of the international community after July 9th.

Mr. President, building a sustainable and lasting peace for all of the people of Sudan remains our top priority. At this point, we believe that the Council can best support the parties by helping us to address the security issues that have arisen, and support a resolution in Abyei that will allow for progress on the other issues. A post-independence United Nations Mission with a strong focus on border security, including significant troop presence in the border areas and in Abyei, will also be critically important. Security is a North-South issue, and the UN must retain the ability to help the parties address security issues after the independence of the South on July 9th 2011.

We appreciate the Council's continued attention and support to the parties to sustain peace, and for the full implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

Thank you, Mr. President.



Government of Southern Sudan Mission
to the United States of America and the United Nations

H.E. Deng Alor Kuol

Minister of Regional Cooperation, Government of Southern Sudan

Statement at the United Nations Security Council

New York, 9 February 2011

Madam President,

Members of the United Nations Security Council,

Distinguished Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

My friend the Sudanese Ambassador,

Good morning. I am very grateful for the opportunity to address the Council following the official announcement of the final results of the referendum in southern Sudan, and to put forward the views of the Government of Southern Sudan on behalf of all of our people. I would like to thank you, Madam President, for calling this meeting immediately following the announcement of the final results. This is an indication of the Council's continued support for the full implementation of the

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Comprehensive Peace Agreement, and its determination to stay fully engaged in the maintenance of peace and stability in the Sudan. I would like to thank the Members of the Council for their tireless and continued efforts in this regard. I would also like to express my Government's gratitude for the significant contributions of the United Nations, and in particular the UN Mission in Sudan and the Secretary-General's Monitoring Panel, to the safe and peaceful holding of the Southern Sudan referendum.

Madam President,

The fact that the referendum was held on time, and was conducted peacefully, is a major and historic achievement of which we can all be proud. It is a testament both to the capability of the United Nations, as well as that of the Government of Southern Sudan. Most importantly, it is a manifestation of the maturity and commitment of all of our citizens to exercise their right to self determination. The Government of Southern Sudan is satisfied that the conduct of the referendum was peaceful, and that the referendum outcome reflects the true, democratic will of the people of Southern Sudan. We can now say with confidence that the

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people have spoken, and they have clearly voted to establish an independent state in South Sudan.

Madam President,

With this in mind, the Government of Southern Sudan calls on the Council and on the international community to recognize the results of the referendum in a timely fashion, to support the emergence of an independent South Sudan on 9 July 2011, and to recognize and accept the independent state immediately thereafter. In this context, we welcome the formal acceptance of the final results of the referendum by President Omer Hassan al-Bashir and the Government of Sudan, and the commitment to establish two mutually supportive states at peace with one another following the end of the CPA Interim Period. We also wish to acknowledge the contribution of the people of Northern Sudan to the successful conduct of the referendum, as well as their support for the acceptance of the results. We also note and welcome initial moves being

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made by members of the international community to provide debt relief for the Republic of Sudan.

Our challenge now is to finalise the full implementation of the remaining provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, to which we remain completely committed. Building a sustainable and lasting peace for all of the people of Sudan remains our top priority. We are therefore ready to re-engage vigorously with the National Congress Party, our CPA partner, on critical post-referendum issues including oil revenue flows, citizenship, protection of our populations, and border security. Clarity on all outstanding issues is essential to maintaining stability and progress throughout the region, although in accordance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, resolution of these issues is not a precondition for the emergence of an independent state in South Sudan, which will become a reality at the end of the interim period.

While we will proceed along separate paths, both parties have a joint responsibility to all the peoples of Sudan to guarantee a peaceful and prosperous future. We believe that this will be achieved by establishing

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mutual respect and cooperation between Northern and Southern Sudan. We have no interest in returning to the hostilities and divisions of the past. It is our most sincere wish to achieve peaceful coexistence between North and South, to enable all of our peoples to live in security and prosperity. We welcome the Security Council's continued support for this process.

Madam President,

The Government of Southern Sudan, on behalf of the people of Abyei, would like to express its deep disappointment that the referendum required by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement on Abyei did not take place. The terms of the Abyei Protocol, as well as those of the Award of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, have very clearly set out the legal obligations of both parties to the CPA with respect to Abyei. Although the recent regrettable security incidents have been addressed, it is clear that a final and lasting solution on Abyei must be found, and found quickly.

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During the last meeting of the Presidency, North and South Sudan committed to reach an early agreement on Abyei. We remain ready to start work immediately with the National Congress Party to resolve the impasse. We continue to see two possible outcomes: either the holding of a referendum consistent with the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, or a transfer of Abyei by presidential decree to the South.

Separately, the South is fully committed to respect and protect the grazing rights of the Misseriya nomads and other livestock keepers in Southern Sudan. These rights will be protected irrespective of the status of Abyei. Despite the challenges we face on this issue, we are optimistic that with the continued support of President Thabo Mbeki, the US Special Envoy General Scott Gration, and the AU High Level Implementation Panel, the Abyei issue shall be resolved definitively.

Madam President,

The Government of Southern Sudan welcomes the start of the popular consultation process in Blue Nile, and calls for the process to be started

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in Southern Kordofan as well. We are committed to assist our partners in the NCP to find a just and fair political settlement for Darfur. We believe that all parties should come to the negotiating table. We do not support a military solution. It is not in the interest of Southern Sudan to encourage war in any area of the Sudan, since we are now enjoying the fruits of a peace which we would like our brothers and sisters in Darfur and all other parts of the country to enjoy as well.

Madam President,

Now that the formidable burdens associated with preparing for the referendum have passed, the Government of Southern Sudan is actively preparing for the responsibilities of statehood by continuing our work on good governance, institution-building, and the establishment of a multi-party democracy. The peaceful conduct of the referendum serves as a demonstration of our capabilities and of the maturity of our citizens.

We have already established a Technical Committee to Review the Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan. This will be followed by the establishment of a constitutional conference. Following independence,

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Government of Southern Sudan will establish a broad-based government of national unity in the South, promulgate a new constitution, and schedule national elections. Also following independence, the Government of Southern Sudan will apply for membership of relevant regional and international organizations, and the International Financial Institutions. South Sudan shall undertake a review of international treaties, conventions and agreements with a view towards acceding to such agreements upon achieving statehood. We will pay particular attention to the international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law. Of course, regardless of the status of its accession to treaties, the new state shall uphold the principles of the United Nations Charter and the rights and duties affirmed in all relevant international human rights instruments.

The Government of South Sudan will vigorously continue the fight against corruption, and will institute all necessary measures to stamp it out. We are also committed to reflecting international human rights norms in our national structures and government institutions. South Sudan will not just be the world's newest state, but its newest democracy, and we are committed to government that reflects the will of the people.

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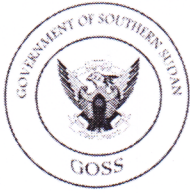


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Madam President,

We very much welcome the support of the international community in these efforts. The Government of Southern Sudan particularly appreciates the critical role that the United Nations Mission in Sudan has played in support of the referendum and in the provision of security in the border areas. The Government of Southern Sudan wishes to see a continued UN presence in South Sudan after July. The Government of Southern Sudan looks forward to participating in all relevant discussions, both formal and informal, on the mandate for the continued UN presence. We believe that, after July, the UN peacekeeping presence should have a strong focus on maintaining peace and security in the border regions. The UN presence should also provide humanitarian assistance for Southerners returning from the North. While we believe that South Sudan itself should have primary responsibility for protection of civilians, we envisage that the UN and the international community could play a supporting role in this regard, particularly in relation to the risk of insecurity in the border areas and the protection of the returnees.

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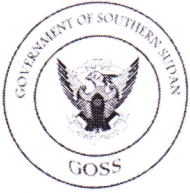
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Madam President,

The Government of Southern Sudan's primary focus will be to achieve peace and security through the economic development of South Sudan, and will work to build the necessary human and physical infrastructure to achieve this. We welcome the continued international support on the implementation of South Sudan's national development strategy. We support calls for the convening of a donor conference to promote a coherent and coordinated effort amongst prospective donors. The Government of Southern Sudan would welcome additional efforts on the part of donors to coordinate such assistance as far as possible. GoSS is also considering the possibility of our inclusion on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission. We will consider this in the context of a coordinated and comprehensive approach to the issues of security, peace and development in Southern Sudan. Separately, the Government of Southern Sudan would also welcome early international action on the issue of Sudan's international debt.

Madam President,

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Of course there will be challenges ahead, and our people will need to be reminded that raising the Southern Sudanese flag on July 9th does not mean that the hard work is over. But their future is in their hands, their triumphs shall be theirs, and the success they have achieved thus far will continue to move us forward. We are confident that with the continued support of the international community, the new independent Southern Sudanese State that will emerge on July 9 will be one that grows in strength and capacity with every passing year.

This is a decisive moment for Sudan. We are conscious that the referendum is not the end point, but rather provides for a new beginning, and that much work remains to be done. It is my hope that as Northern and Southern Sudan embark on a new journey, we have the chance to convey important lessons to the rest of our continent about establishing genuine and lasting peace after a period of war, and building successful states that provide peace, stability and prosperity for all.

Thank you very much, Madam President.

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